

THE  
*Compleat Linguist.*  
OR, AN UNIVERSAL  
GRAMMAR

Of all the Considerable  
TONGUES in Being.

In a Shorter, Clearer, and more Instructive  
METHOD than is extant.

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*Collected from the most Approv'd Hands.*

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To be publish'd Monthly, One Distinct GRAMMAR  
each Month, till the whole is perfected :  
With a PREFACE to every Grammar, relating  
to each Tongue.

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NUMB. I.

For the Month of *August*, 1719.

BEING

A GRAMMAR of the *Spanish* Tongue.

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By JOHN HENLET, M. A.

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L O N D O N :

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N U M B. I.

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A  
GRAMMAR  
OF THE  
*Spanish* Tongue.





# PREFACE.



THE Knowledge of the Tongues is allow'd to be one of the most Useful and Ornamental Parts of Knowledge, to all in general ; and to some, a Necessary Talent. And it may justly be affirm'd, That He has no Right to the Name of a Scholar, that has not examin'd the Principles of every Considerable Language ; or to that of a Gentleman, who is not a Competent Master of each Tongue that is requisite to carry him thro' any Civil Employ in the Service of the Publick.

*This is Inducement enough for me, and others, who are desirous of useful Knowledge, to spend some Time in a View of the Tongues ; all of which contribute to give a mutual Light to one another. For the Alliance betwixt most of them (as the Eastern, Western, and Northern, among themselves, in each Class) is so very obvious, that one cannot be justly known, without some Acquaintance with the rest of that Family, or Species.*

*The only Bar to this Sort of Study, is, That it is dry and tiresome, by the needless Length of Grammars, and the Multiplicity of Rules and Examples. I have in this Attempt, the first of this kind, endeavour'd to clear those Obstructions, and to lay down a short, clear, and full Institution of the Grammatical Principles of each Tongue ; without clogging it with a Number of Definitions, that may be known at once from the Common Latin Grammars ; or with an Ex-*  
plication

*plication of Words, that do properly belong to a Lexicon, or a Dictionary to explain.*

*The present Juncture of Publick Affairs has invited me to open my Undertaking with the Spanish Tongue ; concerning which it may not be improper to premise a few Remarks.*

*The Spanish Tongue is founded upon the Latin, with a large Mixture of the Morisco, or Arabick. This has made it something more rugged than it is in its own Nature. For the Arabick, as all the Oriental Tongues, abounds in Gutturals, which have a harsh Pronunciation, and are thought a Mark of the Antiquity of a Language ; and are best pronounc'd by the Welsh, the Irish, and some Eastern Nations.*

*The Sound of this Tongue is grave and leisurely, and, like the People that use it, carries a kind of State and Deliberation*



liberation along with it. So that what in our Tongue, and some others, is express'd in one or two Syllables, the Spanish extends sometimes to five or six ; as, *Nacimiento*, Birth ; *Levantamiento*, an Uproar.

The best and most usual Dialect of it is the Castilian. We are told, That the present King Philip has, in Imitation of the Body set up at Paris by the late Monarch his Grandfather, and the better to court the Affections of the Spanish Nation, who doat upon their Tongue to an extravagant degree, erected an Academy for the Refinement of it.

In the Reign of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, who was likewise King of Spain, it was thought the most Polite Language in Europe.

It has been sometimes call'd *Romanza*, from the Latin, which is the Foundation of it : And hence the Legends of Chivalry, which have been most practis'd in this Country, and ridicul'd so well by Cer-

## P R E F A C E. v

Cervantes, in his *Don Quixot*, have taken the Name of *Romances*.

But in truth, the first Maternal Tongue of this Country is the Biscayan, or the old Cantabrian. The Biscayners are the only true Original Spaniards, as the Welsh are the truest Remains of our ancient Britons. Biscay was never completely conquer'd either by the Romans, Goths or Moors : And it is remarkable, That when any of that Country is to be made a Knight, there is no Enquiry into his Descent, or whether he be clear of Moorish Blood ; which is us'd with others.

The Biscayan Tongue was spoken likewise in Navarre ; and is esteem'd to take its Rise from the Chaldean.

Another main Dialect of this Tongue is spoken in the Kingdom of Granada, and Part of Andalusia, Valencia, and Arragon ; mostly Arabick ; now almost worn out, except the Utterance of some Letters still retain'd ; as c, g, j, x, z.

*Another is the Catalan, which has a strong Infusion of French from Gascoigne. This is spoken in Catalonia, Mayorca, Minorca, Iviça, &c. This was call'd the Provençal; and it is acknowledg'd by the Italians, that the first Invention of their Rhimes and Verses came from the Provençals. Petrarch, Boccace and Dante, have preserv'd many Words of this Dialect.*

*But, as was said, the most familiar, and the Vernacular Tongue, is the Castilian; us'd also in Portugal, with a Difference in some Words and Pronunciations, as the Scottish differs from the English.*

*The Cause why so much of the Latin is retain'd in the Castilian, is, That the Romans left Colonies and Garisons in their New Conquests, and order'd all Commerce and Proceedings at Law to be carried on in Latin.*

*Upon*



P R E F A C E. vij

*Upon the Declining of that Empire, the Vandals from Africk came into Spain, and gave Name to Andalusia, where they settled ; and have left a Tincture of their Speech , which was a-kin to the Gothick.*

*After that, the Moors were call'd in- to Spain by Don Julian, a Nobleman, to revenge a Dishonour done to his Daugh- ter Cava, by Rodrigo , King of Spain. They staid in this Country 700 Years, and fill'd the Language with Moorish words ; known chiefly by the Letters above-mention'd, and the frequent pre- fixing the Arabick Particle Al to many others.*

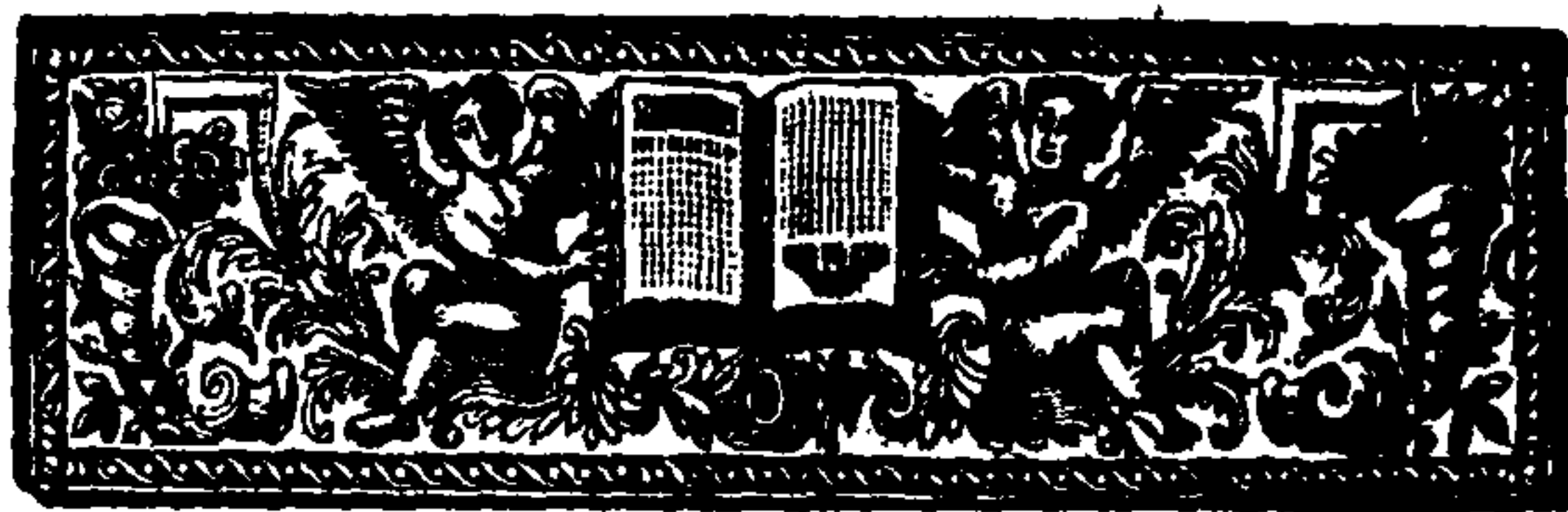
*Hence arises the Variety in the Words, Accents, Pronunciation, and Termination of the Spanish.*

*We now proceed to the Grammar.*

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A

# GRAMMAR

OF THE

## *Spanish* Tongue.

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### CHAP. I.

*Alphabet. Pronunciation. Diphthongs.*  
*Accents.*



INGLE Letters are Twenty five.  
 A, b, c, ç, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l,  
 m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, x, y, z.

Double are Three ; ch, ll, ñ.

A is founded, as *can* in *English*. As, *Mañada*.

B

B com.

B commonly as the *English* B : But in the Middle of a word, except it comes of the *Latin*, and sometimes in the Beginning, it is pronounc'd like V Consonant : And sometimes B and V are written one for the other ; As *lábór*, *lavór* ; *baylár*, *vaylar* ; *vóz*, *boz*, a Voice.

B in the Middle of a word, before a Consonant, is cast away, to soften the Pronunciation ; as, for *subtil*, *sutil*.

C before a, o, or u, is as k ; before e or i, as the *Italian* t before ia or io in *Prudentia*, *Justificatione* ; as *Ciruela* : Before e Consonant it is cut off ; As, *Pústo*, *Páto*, a Covenant. Mark'd thus ç, it is call'd *Cerilla*, or *Cedilla* ; and pronounc'd Ths ; As *çufre*, *thsufre*.

D in the Beginning, like the *English* : Except *Dios* ; in which, as in the Middle and End, it is pronounc'd as dh ; as, *Cada*, *Cadba*.

E, like the *English*, *lend*.

F, like the *English* ; and is written for ph ; as, *Filósofo*.

G, before a, o, u, like the *English* : Before ua, like gwa ; as, *guante*, *grante* : Before ue, ui, like ghe, ghi, or the *English*, *guest*, *guide* ; as, *guerra*, *guía*, *gherra*, *ghia*. Except, *guéro*, *aguéro*, *garguero*, *sirguero*, *beguero*, *Triguero*, *Ciguéna*, *pediguéno*, *hala-guéño*, *Signénça*, *virguénça*, *agnélo*, *degnéllo*, *requéldo*, *anguénto* ; and words that come of the Infinitive in *guár*.

G before e and i, like je, ji, or the *English* she, shi, but something more heavily : And g and j, before e and i, are written and pronounc'd one for the other.

G before

G before n in the Middle, is lost ; as, *Ignominia*, *Inominia*.

H, in the Beginning, is pronounc'd strongly ; in the Middle and End, more weakly. It is not written before a Consonant ; as *Cristo*, not *Christo*. It is lost after t ; as *Teólogo*, not *Theólogo*. It is lost after p, and the p turn'd into f ; as *Filósofo*. Before ue, it is like w ; as *buerto*, *wuerto* ; or, as if g went before, tho' softer, as *buerto*, *guerto*. If h begins a word, it is not in the Middle, except c go before ; *hécho*.

I and y are like the *English* ee ; as *Tinta*, *teenta*.

I Consonant is as above, g before e : But about *Sevil*, they pronounce it more in the Throat ; *Oveja*, *ovezha*.

*Hierúsalem*, *Hierónimo*, and the like, should be written, *Ferúsalem*, *Ferónimo*.

K is as the *English*.

L, M, N, O, P, as the *English*. P is not doubled ; As, not *appetito*, but *apetito*. Before t in the Middle, it is lost ; as, *Captivo*, *cautivo*.

Neither is l or n doubled, when the word comes of the *Latin* ; as, *Ilústre*, *Tiráno*.

Q before ua, as the *English* : Before ue, or ui, like ke, ki. Except the word comes of the *Latin* ; as *Eloquente*.

R, in the Beginning, or doubled in the Middle, is founded strongly ; but single in the Middle, gently.

\*



S, in the Beginning, like the *English* : Single, in the Middle, between two Vowels, like a gentle z ; Double, like the *English*, tossed ; In the End, like z. It is never in the Beginning, unless a Vowel follow : Therefore we write *Espéro*, not *Spero*, &c.

T, as in *English* : Never like c, before e or i, as in *English*. But they change t into c, in the writing ; as *Prudência*.

U, like ou ; as, *buche*, *bouche*. When two u's come together, and a Vowel follows, the second is a Consonant ; as, *úvo* ; except *vuestro*.

V Consonant is like the *English*.

X is pronounc'd in the Throat, like the *Greek* χ ; ch.

Y, like i, as above.

Z, as the *English*.

Ch, as the *English*.

Ll, as li : As, *Lléno*, *Lléno*. But l is never double in the End ; as, *Mil*, not *Mill*.

ñ, as ni : As, *Montaña*, *Montánia*.

A Diphthong is two Vowels sounded like one. If the Sound of each be distinct, the Letter is mark'd with two Points, ·· ; as, *Caïda*, *Caída*.

There are Twelve.

• Ai,

1. Ai, or ay. 2. ao ; where a is more founded than o ; as, *Vilbáo*. 3. au ; where a sounds more than u ; except *laúd*, *ataúd*. 4. ei, ey ; where e is more founded than i. 5. eu , where e is most founded. 6. ia ; where a is most founded, as *Saia* : Except *mía*, *día*, *porfía*, *desví*a. 7. ie, ye ; where e is most founded, as *viénto*. 8. io, yo ; where o is most founded, as *dío* : Except *mío*, *rio*, *frío*, *tío*. 9. iu ; where i is most founded, as *Ciudad*. 10. oi, oy ; except *óydo*, *róydo*. 11. ue ; where e is most founded, as *fuérça*. 12. ui, uy ; where u is most founded ; as, *muy*.



### Four Rules for Diphthongs.

1. **I**F h, or a Consonant come between two Vowels, they cannot be a Diphthong : As, *ahínco*.

2. If neither of the Vowels coming together be i or u, they make two Syllables ; as, *roér*. Except *Osee*, *Bethleém*, *Bersabee*.

3. When the first Person of a Verb ends in two Vowels, and the first is i with an Accent upon it, it is a distinct Syllable ; as, *Embío*.

4. If a word ends in two Vowels, and the first is i with no Accent, they are a Diphthong : As, *Grá*.

## 6 A G R A M M A R

*Grácia.* So where the Accent is on the last ; as,  
*Nación.* Except *Anciáno, Dioclesiáno, Diábolo.*

There are Five Triphthongs, or three Vowels in one Syllable : *iai, yay*, where *a* is more heard than *i* : *iey, yey*, where *e* is most heard : *iue, yue*, where *e* is most sounded : *uai, uay* ; and *uei, uey*.



## A C C E N T S.

**T**HE *Spanish* is not ty'd to the *Latin* Accents ; as, *Genesis, Genésis* : Yet words deriv'd of the *Latin*, keep the *Latin* Accents commonly ; except some proper Names, and words in *d, l, n, r* : For these last have always the Accent in the last Syllable ; As, *amistád.* Except some again in *l, n, or r* ; as, *ángel, jóven, cáncer*, and more, that may be found rightly accented in the *Dictionary*.

All Nouns in *ion* and *or*, have the Accent in the last Syllable : So in *i, s, z.* Except *Adíves.*

There are often two or three Accents in one word : As, *Ciértaménte, muy buénaménte.*

Some words are always accented : As, *bé, há, y'd, y'r, aquí, acá, sed, soy, cá, bóx, grán, ay, augustin, acullé.*

Some

Some words are sometimes accented, sometimes not. *Al*, if an Article, is not accented; if no Article, it is. *As*, *en ál*, on some Thing; *al Señor*, to Mr.

*Aun*, if *que* follows, is not accented; but if a Question be asked, it is. *As*, *Aún duérmes?*

*Ante*, if a Preposition, is not accented; if an Adverb, it is. *As*, *Anté vino que*.

*Cerca*, if a Preposition, is not accented; otherwise, or if *de* comes with it, it is.

*Demi*, if a Possessive, is not accented; else it is.

*Do* is not accented, except a Question be asked.

*Entre*, if a Preposition, is not accented; else it is.

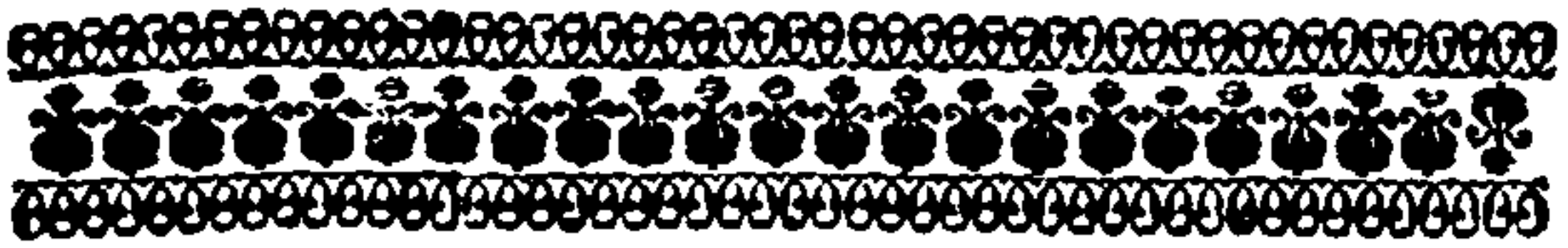
*Mas*, if a Conjunction, is not accented; else it is.

*Medio*, in Composition, is not accented; else it is.

*Nos*, unless it be a Nominative Case, is not accented.

*Un* is not accented, unless *y* goes before it.

No Articles are accented, while they keep the Nature of Articles: Nor are many words that may be found in the *Dictionary*; as, *don*, *doña*, &c.



## CHAP. II.

### *Noun, Case, Gender, Comparison, &c.*

**T**HE Nature and Kinds of Nouns may be readily known by the common Grammars of the *Latin* Tongue.

If the Singular Number ends in a Vowel, the Plural is made by adding *s* ; as, *Líbro*, *Líbro*s : Except some, which take *es* in the Plural ; as, *rey*, *ley*, *fe*, *buey* ; *reyes*, &c.

Words in *x*, change *x* into *ges* in the Plural ; as, *relox*, *relóges*.

All Nouns ending in a Consonant, take *es* in the Plural ; as, *Mercéd*, *Mercédes*.

The *Spanish* Salutation is in the Plural Number : As,

<i>Buenos,</i>	}	<i>Días</i>	}	<i>Good</i>	}	<i>Day.</i>
<i>or,</i>		<i>Tardes</i>		<i>Evening.</i>		
<i>nas,</i>		<i>Noches</i>		<i>Night.</i>		
		<i>Años</i>		<i>Year.</i>		
		<i>Pasquas</i>		<i>Easter, &amp;c.</i>		

The



The C A S E S have all one Ending, and are declin'd with an Article.

G E N D E R S are Three : Masculine, *el* ; Feminine, *la* ; Neuter, *lo* : But this is seldom us'd.

N O U N S in *l, o, r*, are commonly Masculines : Except *la Cercél, la Piel*, and some others.

Nouns in *a, d*, or *ion*, are commonly Feminines.

Names of Trees are commonly Masculine, and Fruits the Feminine : Except some, whose Tree and Fruit are both Masculine ; and some, whose Fruit is Masculine, and Tree Feminine.

Verbals Masculine in *or*, are Feminines, by putting to *a* ; as, *Habledór, Habledóra*.

So Nouns in *o*, by changing it into *a* ; as, *Honrado, Honrada*.

Sing.	MASCULINE.	Plu.
N. <i>el Maéstro</i>	}	<i>los</i>
G. <i>del - - - -</i>		<i>de los</i>
D. <i>para el - - -</i>		<i>para los Maéstros</i>
A. <i>a el, or al - -</i>		<i>a los</i>
A. <i>del - - - -</i>		<i>de los</i>

C

F E M I -

## F E M I N I N E.

Sing.		Plu.
N. <i>la</i>	} <i>Doctrina</i>	<i>las</i>
G. <i>de la</i>		<i>de las</i>
D. <i>para la</i>		<i>para las</i>
A. <i>a la</i>		<i>a las</i>
A. <i>de la</i>		<i>de las</i>
		} <i>Doctrinas</i>

## N E U T E R.

Sing.		Plu.	
<i>lo</i>	}	<i>los</i>	}
<i>de lo</i>		<i>de los</i>	
<i>para lo</i>		<i>para los</i>	
<i>a lo</i>		<i>a los</i>	
<i>de lo</i>		<i>de los</i>	
	<i>Malo</i>		<i>Malos</i>

Adjectives are declin'd like Substantives.

*Grande* is sometimes a Substantive : As, *un Grande d'Espagne*, a Grandee of Spain. And if it comes before a word that begins with a Consonant, it loses *de* ; as, *gran Bretaña*.

So *bueno*, *malo*, *tanto*, *quanto*, are sometimes abridg'd to *buen*, *mal*, *tan*, *quan*. But *tanto* and *quanto* before *mas*, *mayor*, *menos*, are never abridg'd ; nor before Comparatives.

*Que tanto* is often us'd for *quanto*, in asking a Question.

*Mucho* and *poco* are sometimes Substantives.

*Harto*, enough, is either an Adverb, or an Adjective, as it is us'd.

If a word begins with a Vowel, the Article Masculine is put often for the Feminine : As, *el agua*.

In Appellatives, the Article always goes along with the Noun, in both Numbers ; *el Libro, los Libros* : But not with proper Names, nor with *Dios*, except some Epithet be joined to it ; as, *El Dios Todo poderoso*.

The Comparative is form'd by *mas*, more, or *menos*, less.

The Superlative, by *muy*, most ; or by adding *ísimo, ísime*, to the End.

Adverbs and Prepositions are sometimes compar'd.

There are some irregular Comparisons ; as, *buéno, mejór* ; *malo, peór*, &c.

Numeral Nouns are either Cardinal ; as, *uno, dos, tres*, &c.

*Ciento*, before a word, loses to ; as, *Cien Milliones*. When *un* is before it, it is a Substantive : As, *un Ciento*, an Hundred.

Or Ordinal ; as, *priméro, segúndo*, &c.

After *vigesimo*, &c. you say, *primo*, and *tercio* ; not *primero, tercero*.

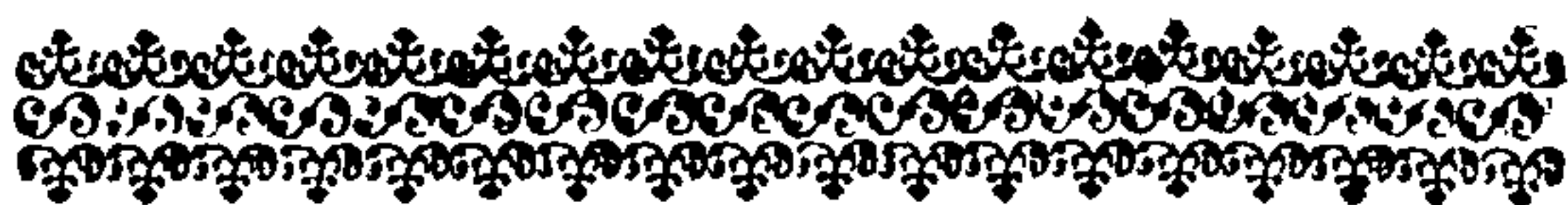
There are Nouns of Counties ; as, *Andalúz* ; of Nations, as *Inglefes* ; Derivatives, as *Mentiróso* ; of Excess, in *udo, exo, uda* and *axa* ; of Diminution, in *íco, íto, éta, uela, ílla, íllo* : Interroga-

terrogatives, as *quanto* : Adverbials, as *una vez* once, &c.

The *Spaniards* have more Diminutives and Subdiminutives, than any Tongue.

The words *fulano*, *hulano*, *çutano*, are us'd for any one ; as *John a Nokes*, and *John a Stiles*, in our Law.





# C H A P. III.

## *Pronoun, Substantive, and Adjective.*

**P**RONOUNS are Primitives : As, *yo, tu, si, este, aqueſte, el, eſſe, aquel, el qual, que, quien* : And *miſmo*, or *miſme*, may be join'd ; as, *yo miſmo*, I my ſelf, &c.

And *proprio* is uſ'd for *miſmo* ; as, *yo proprio*.

The Nature and Kinds of Pronouns may be ſeen in the common Grammars.

To declin'd.

Sing.		Plu.
N. <i>To.</i>	}	<i>Nos, nosotros, &amp; Fem.</i>
G. <i>de mi.</i>		<i>de nos.</i> [ <i>nosotras.</i>
D. <i>para mi.</i>		<i>para nos.</i>
A. <i>a mi, a me.</i>		<i>a nos.</i>
A. <i>de mi.</i>		<i>de nos.</i>

*Nos*, implying Greatneſs, comes before proper Names Singular ; as, *Nos Don Carlos, Roy, &c.*

*Nos*



*Nos* is put to the first Person Plural of the Imperative Mood, by taking *s* from the Verb ; as, *vámonos*, for *vamos nos*, let us go.

*Mi, Mio*, declin'd.

Sing.		Plu.
N. <i>Mi, mio, mia</i> Fem.	}	<i>mis, mios, mias</i> Fem.
G. <i>de</i>		<i>de, &amp;c.</i>
D. <i>para</i>		
A. <i>a</i>		
A. <i>de</i>	}	

The Spaniards have this Phrase ; *Que sera de mi, de ti ?* What will become of me, you ?

The Possessives, *mi, tu, su*, are us'd in Conjunction with another : As, *mi, tu, su, Cavallo* ; my, thy, his Horse. But in Answer to a Question, *mio, tuyo, suyo*, are us'd alone : *Cuya es essa espada ? Mia.*

So in relating a Thing spoken of before, or at the End of a Sentence, *mio, tuyo, suyo*, are us'd ; not *mi, tu, su* : As, *Cavallo no es mio.* And *Casa tuya* ; not *mi, tu*.

Add *s* to *mi, tu, su*, to make the Plural. *Nuestro---stra---stros---stras*, our.

*Tu*

*Tu* declin'd.

Sing.

Plu.

*Tu.*  
*de ti.*  
*para ti.*  
*a ti, a te.*  
*de te.*



*Vos, vosotros---ras.*  
*de vos.*  
*&c.*

Os at the End of the Infinitive, is *vos* ; as, *blarós*, to speak to you : And at other Times ; as, *yo os digo*, I tell you.

Hence, *Tu, tuyo, tuya* ; *Tus, tuyos, tuyas* ; and *Vuestro---ra---ros---ras*.

The *Spaniards*, in speaking to the meanest Sort of People, use the Second Person Singular ; *Tu, ti, te* : To those of Middle Rank, the Second Person Plural ; as, *traéd aquí*, bring hither : To others, always the Third Person ; as, *Quiere andar* ? Will you go ? *Vuestra merced*, is us'd for *vos* ; as *vossignoria*, in *Italian*.

*Si* declin'd.

*de Si, or se.*

*para*

*a*

*de*

} *Si, or se.*



Hence, *Su, suyo, suya* ;  
*Sus, suyos, suyas.*

*Se* is often us'd for *tu*, or *vos* ; and *le* or *lo* are join'd to *me*, *te*, or *se*.

*Se*

*Se* comes before, or after Verbs ; as, *el se va*, he goes away. So, *me* ; as, *no me voy*, I go not. Sometimes *me* or *te* follow *se* ; as, *Que se me da a mi ?* What care I for it ?

*Se* is us'd in the Dative before *lo* ; as, *yo se lo dire*.

Sing.			Plu.		
M.	F.	N.	M.&N.	F.	
N. <i>Este,</i>	<i>esta,</i>	<i>esto.</i>	} {	<i>Estos,</i>	<i>estas.</i>
G. <i>deste,</i>	<i>desta,</i>	<i>desto.</i>		<i>destos,</i>	<i>destas.</i>
D. <i>para este,</i>	&c.			<i>para,</i>	&c.

*Este* and *esse* are often join'd to *otro*, *e* being cut off ; as, *estotro*, *essotro*.

*El* the Pronoun, and *El* the Article, differ in declining : One makes *los*, *las*, in the Plural ; the other, *ellos*, *ellas*.

<i>El,</i>	<i>ella,</i>	<i>ello.</i>	}	}	<i>Ellos,</i>	<i>ellas.</i>
<i>del,</i>	<i>della,</i>	<i>dello.</i>			<i>dellos,</i>	<i>dellas.</i>
<i>para el,</i>	<i>&amp;c.</i>				<i>para,</i>	<i>&amp;c.</i>

The Pronoun *Le* is commonly us'd before a Verb ; as, *Le dijo*, He told him. And set after the Infinitive, by turning *r* into *l* ; as, *hablarle*, *hablále*, to speak to him.

*Que*, Who.

*Que*.

*de que*.

*para que*.

*a que*.

*de qu*.

So, *Quien*.

*Qual*,

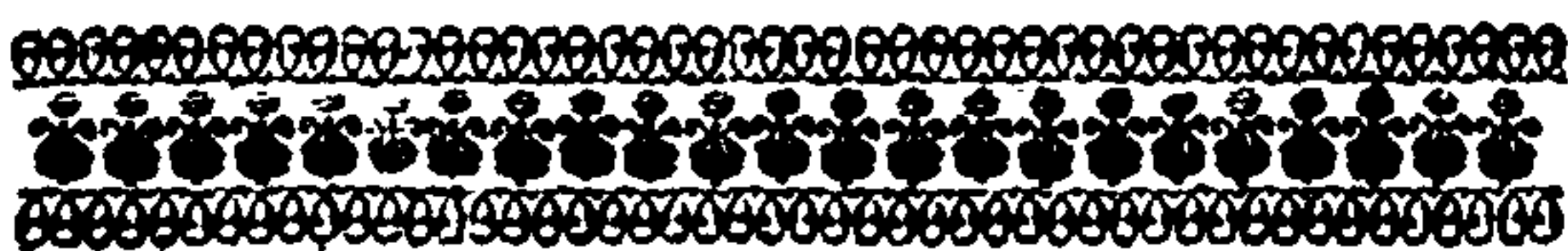
*Qual, quales*, Pl. of all Genders. *Quales* has *los* and *las* before it.

*Ambos, dos, entrambos*, have no Singular.

*Que tal* is often us'd for *qual* and *como* ; and *que tanto*, for *quanto*.

*Quier* and *quiera* are join'd to *quien* and *qual* ; as, *qualquier*, whosoever.





## C H A P. IV.

*Verb, Conjugations, and Terminations.*

**V** E R B S are the same as the *Latin* :  
The Passive is form'd by *Soy*, I am,  
and a Participle ; as, *Soy amádo* : Or  
with *Se*, and the Third Person Active,  
Singular or Plural ; as, *Se dízen*, they  
are said,

Gerund in *do* is like the *Latin* : That in *di* is  
express'd by *de* and the Infinitive Mood, as *de*  
*amár*, of loving : That in *dum*, by *a* and the In-  
finitive, or the Infinitive of *soy* and a Participle ;  
*a amar*, or *ser amado*, to be loved.

The rest we shall see hereafter.

Conjugations are Three ; in *ar*, *er*, and *ir* or  
*yr*. These, and the Terminations of each, will be  
understood by their respective Paradigms, or Forms  
of declining.

*Aver* and *Ser* are the two Auxiliary Verbs to  
the rest, and therefore must first be declin'd.

*Aver.*



*Avér.* Indicative Mood.

Present. *Hé, ás, á, or há. Avemos or bemos, avéys, hán.*

Imperfect. *Avia--ías--ía-- --íamos--íades--ían.*

Perfect. *úve, uviste, úvo } uvimos--ístes--uviéron.*  
*búvo } buvíéron.*  
*óvo } ovieron.*

Future. *Avré--rás--rá-- --rémos--réys--rán.*

Imperative. *A'yas--ya-- --yámos--yáys--yan.*

For this is often us'd the Imperative Ten, of Tenga, I hold, thus :

*Tén. Ténga. Tengámos. Tenéd. Téngan.*

Subjunctive.

Present, like the Imperative, *aya, ayas, aya, &c.*

Imperf. *auria--rias--ria--ríamos--ríades--rían.*

Or, *uviéra--ras--ra--ramos--rades--ran.*

Or, *uviesse--esses--esse--éssemos--éssedes--éssen.*

Perfect, like the Present, adding *avido* to it.

Future. *uviére--éres--ére--éremos--eredes--eren.*

Or, *auré--rás--rá--rémos--réys--ran.*

Infinitive.

Present, *avér.* Perfect, *avér avido.* Future,  
*espéro d' avér.* Gerund, *aviéndo.* Par-  
D 2 ticiple,

ticiple, *avido*. Partic. Future, *el que espéra de aver*.

*Tengo* is often us'd for the auxiliary Verb *avér*, especially after *digo*, I say.

### Sér. Indicative.

Present. *Soy--eres--es-- somos--soys--son.*

Imperf. *era--ras--ra-- ramos--rades--ran.*

Perfect. *hay--fui--fue-- fuimos--istes--eron.*

Or, *he, or, uve sido*, I have been, &c.

Pluperfect. *avia sido--&c.--*

Future. *seré--rás--rá-- rémos--réys--rán.*

Imperative. *se, or sey--sea-- seámos, séd, séan.*

### Subjunctive.

Present. *Sea,--as,--a,--amos,--ays,--án.*

Imperf. *fuéra--ras--ra--ramos--rades--ran.*

Or, *sería--rías--ría--ríamos--ríades--rían.*

Or, *fuese--esses--esse--essemos--essedes--essen.*

Perfect. *aya sido, &c.*

Pluperfect. *uviéra, or uviessa sido, &c.*

Future. *fuere--cres--ere--éremos--éredes--éren.*

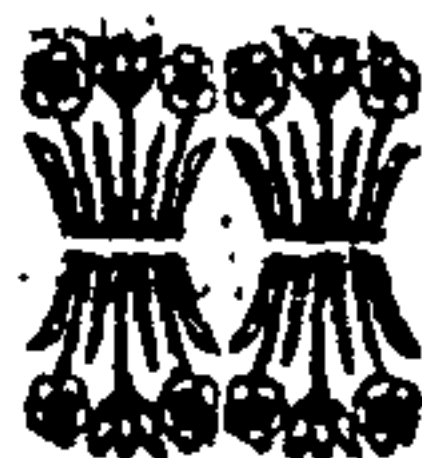
Or, *avre sido, &c.*

Inf.

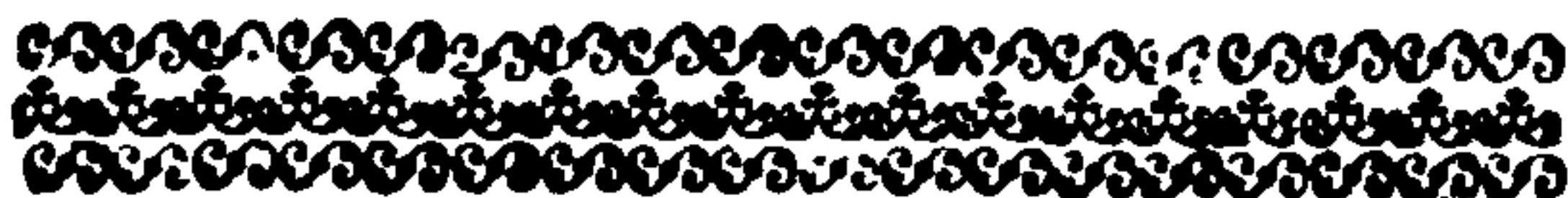
Infinitive.

Present, *Sér.* Perfect and Pluperfect, *avér sido*  
Future, *avér de sér.* Gerund, *siendo.* Par-  
ticiples, *sido.*


*Estár* is often us'd for the auxiliary Verb *Sér.*



CHAP.



## C H A P. V.

*The Three Regular Conjugations.*1.  N ar ; Revelár.

Indicative.

Sing.

Plu.

Present. *Revelo--vélas--véla-- velámos--veláys--vé-*Imperf. *veláva--lávas--láva-- lávamos--lávades--*Perfect. *revelé--láste--ló-- lámos--lástes--laron.*Or, *bé reveládo--&c.*Pluperf. *aviá revelado, avíés--&c.*Future. *revelaré--rás--rá-- rémos--réys--ran.*

For the Future of this Mood, is often us'd the Infinitive, and the Present Tense of *avér*, with a Particle between : As,

*Revelár lo hé, lo bás, lo há--&c.--**Oy'r lo hé--lo bás--&c.--*

Impera-

Imperative.

*Revéla--véle-- velémos--velád--vélen.*

Subjunctive.

Present. *Revéle--les--le-- lémos--léys--revélen.*

Imperf. *reveléra--ras--ra-- ramos--rades--ran.*

Or, *--laria--rias--ría-- ríamos--ríades--rian.*

Or, *--lasse--ses--se-- semos--sedes--sen.*

Perfect. *aya revelado--&c.--*

Pluperfect. *uviéra, or uviéſſe revelado--&c.*

Future. *reveláre--res--re-- remos--redes--ren.*

Or, *uviére, or avré revelado, &c.*

Infinitive.

Present, *Revelár.* Perfect, *avér reveládo.* Future, *avér, or esperar de revelár.* Gerund, *revelando.*

Supine Active, *a revelár.*

Supine Passive, *de ſér revelado.*

Participle Pres. Active, *el que revéla.*

Participle Perf. Passive, *reveládo.*

When the auxiliary Verbs *Hé* or *Tengo* come with the Future, and *me, te, ſe, le, la, lo, les, las, los ;*

*los* ; *He* or *Tengo* should be put last : *As*, *renir te be*, I shall, or must chide thee.

When *le*, *la*, *lo*, *les*, *las*, *los*, come before or after the Infinitive, the *r* is turn'd to *l* ; as *dezirle*, *dezille*.

The Participle Present Active is form'd likewise in *ente* ; as. *Creciente*, growing.

## 2. *Er*, *Entendér*.

### Indicative.

Present. *Entiéndo--des--de--demos--déis--tienden*.

Imperf. *entendí--ías--ia--íamos--iades--ían*.

Perfect. *entendí--diste--dió--dimos--distes--diéron*.

Or, *hé*, or *íve entendido--&c*.

Pluperfect. *avía entendido--&c*.

Future. *entenderé--rás--rá--remos--réys--rán*.

### Imperative.

*Entiende--énde--dámos--ded--dan*.

### Subjunctive.

Present. *Entienda--das--da--dámos--dáys--dan*.

Imperfect. *entendiéra--éras--éra--éramos--érades--  
[éran*.

Or, *entendería--ías--ia--íamos--iales--ían*.

Or, *entendiéssse, ses, se, semos, sedes, sen*.

Per-



Perfect. *aya entendido, &c.*

Pluperf. *uviéra, or uviéſſe entendido.*

Future. *entendiére--res--re--remos--redes--ren.*  
Or, *uviére, or auré, entendido.*

### Infinitive.

Pres. *entendér.* Perf. *avér entendido.*

Future, *avér, or esperar de entendér.*

Gerund, *entendiéndo.* Supine Active, *a enten-  
dér.* Sup. Pass. *de sér entendido.*

Partic. Pres. Act. *el que entiénde.*

Partic. Perf. Pass. *entendido.*

### 3. In *ir*, or *yr.* Oy'r.

#### Indicative.

Present. *Oy'o, or oy'go--óyes--ye--y'mos-y's--óyen.*

Imperf. *oya--as--a--amos--ades--an.*

Perfect. *oy--y'ste--yó--y'mos--y'stes--oyéron.*

Or, *he, or áve, oy'do, &c.*

Pluperf. *avía oy'do, &c.*

Future. *oyré--rás--rá--remos--reys--ran.*

#### Imperative.

*Oy'e--oy'ga* } *oyámos--oy'd--oyán.* }  
*áya* } *oy'gan.* }

E

Subjun-

## Subjunctive.

Present. *óya, as, a, ámos, áys, yan.*

Or, *óyga, gas, ga, gámos, gáys, gan.*

Imperf. *oyéra, ras, ra, ramos, rades, ran.*

Or, *oyería, ías, ía, íamos, íades, ían.*

Or, *oyesse, ses, se, semos, sedes, sen.*

Perfect. *aya oy'do, &c.*

Pluperf. *uviéra, or uviéssse oy'do, &c.*

Future. *oyère, éres, ére, éremos, éredes, éren.*

Or, *uviète, or avré oy'do, &c.*

## Infinitive.

Present. *Oy'r.* } Perfect. *avér oy'do.*  
*Oír.* } Future. *avér de oy'r.*

Gerund, *oyéndo.* Supine Active, *a oy'r.*

Supine Passive, *de ser oy'do.*

Partic. Pres. Act. *el que oye.*

Partic. Perf. Pass. *oydo.*

V E R B S *Passive*

**A**R E form'd with *Sér, avér,* and the Participle perfect passive ; which is made by taking *r* from the Infinitive, and adding *do* ; and chang-

changing the last *e* into *y* or *i*, in the Second Conjugation ; as, *entender*, *entendido*.

Indicative.

Present, *Soy revelado*, &c. Imperf. *era revelado*, &c.

Perfect, *fuy revelado*, &c. Or *hé*, or *úve sido revelado*, &c.

Pluperf. *avia sido revelado*, &c.

Future, *seré revelado*, &c.

Imperative.

*Sé revelado*, &c.

Subjunctive.

Pres. *Sea revelado*, &c. Imperf. *fuera*, *sería*, *fuesse revelado*, &c. Perf. *aya sido revelado*, &c.

Pluperf. *uviéra*, or *uviessse sido revelado*, &c.

Future, *fuere*, or *uviere*, or *avré sido revelado*, &c.

Infinitive.

Present, *Ser revelado*. Perf. *avér sido revelado*.

Future, *avér de sér revelado*.

Partic. Present, *Lo que es revelado*.

Partic. Future, *Lo que ha de sér revelado*.

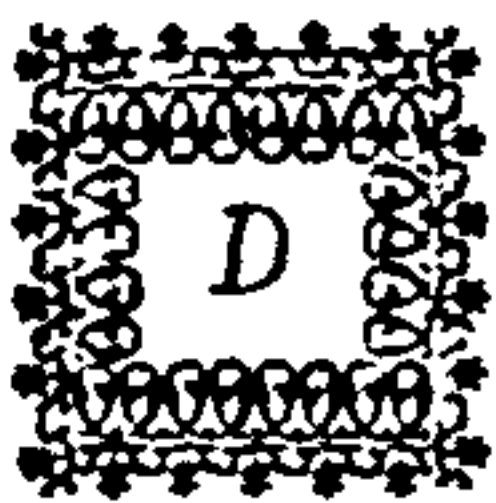
*Se* join'd to the Third Person of a Verb Active, makes it Passive ; as, *Se dizc*, it is said.



## C H A P. VI.

V E R B S *Irregular of the First Conjugation :*

Dár, Estár, Andár.

I. *A' R.* Indicative.Pref. *Doy--das--da ; dámos, dáys, dán. —*Imperf. *dava--vas--va-- vamos--vades--van.*Perfect. *di--disti--dió-- dimos--distes--diéron.*Or, *bé dádo, &c.*Pluperf. *avía dado, &c.*Future. *daré--rás--rá-- rémos--réys--ran.*

## Imperative.

*Dá--dé-- demos--dád--den.*

## Subjunctive.

Present. *De, des, de ; demos, des, den.*Imperf. *diéra, ras, ra ; ramos, rades, ran.*Or, *daría, rias, riá, &c.*Or, *dieffe, ses, se, &c.*

Perf.

Perf. *aya dádo, &c.*

Plup. *uviéra, uviéſſe dádo, &c.*

Future. *diere, res, re, &c.*

### Infinitive.

Pres. *Dár.* Perf. *avér dádo.* Gerund, *dando.*

Part. Pres. Active. *el que da.*

Partic. Perf. Pass. *dádo.* Partic. Fut. *El que há, or espéra de dár.*

Many Verbs change the Infinitive *Car* into *qué*, and *gar* into *gué*, in the Perfect Indicative :  
As, *Cercár, cerqué* ; *Bogár, bogué.*

### 2. *Estár.* Indicative.

Pres. *Estoy--stás--stá-- stamos--stáys--stán.*

Imperf. *estava, vas, &c.*

Perf. *estuvi, viste, tuvo ; vímos, viste, viéron.*

Or, *hé estádo, &c.*

Plup. *avía estado, &c.*

Fut. *estará, rás, &c.*

### Imperative.

*Está* } *esté ; estémos, estád, estén.*  
*sta* }

Subjun-

## Subjunctive.

Pres. *Esté--stés--sté-- stémos--stéys--stén.*

Imperf. *estuviéra, ras, &c.*

*estaría, ías, &c.*

*estuviésse, ses, se, &c.*

Perfect. *aya estado, &c.*

Plup. *uviéra, uviésse estado, &c.*

Future. *estuviére, res, re, &c.*

Or, *uviére, or avré estado, &c.*

## Infinitive.

Pres. *Estár.* Perf. *avér estado.* Fut. *avér, or  
esperár d' estar.* Gerund, *estando.* Partic.  
*estado,*

There are Variety of Verbs that make the Present Indicative, by changing in the Penult of the Infinitive *e* into *ie*, and *o* into *ue* : As, *assentár, assiento* ; *Colgár, cuélgo, &c.*

3. *Andár.* Indicative,

Pres. *Ando, das, da ; dámos, dáys, dan.*

Imp. *andava, vas, &c.*

Perf. *anduvc--viste--duvo-- vímos--vistes--viéron.*

Or, *bé andádo.*

Plup. *avía andádo.*

Fut. *andaré, ras, &c.*

Impera-



Imperative.

*Anda, ande ; andémos--dád--dén.*

Subjunctive.

Pres. *Ande, des, de, &c.*

Imperf. *anduviera, ras, &c.*

*andaría, ías, &c.*

*anduviéssse, ses, &c.*

Perf. *aya andádo.*

Plup. *uviéra, or uviéssse andádo, &c.*

Fut. *anduviére, res, &c.*

Infinitive.

Pres. *Andár.* Perf. *avér andádo.*

Fut. *avér, or esperar de andár.*

Gerund, *andándo.* Part. Pres. Act. *el que anda.*

Part. Perf. Pass. *andádo.*

C H A P.



## C H A P. VII.

V E R B S Irregular of the Second Con-  
jugation.

Tenér, Sabér, Traér, Podér, Querér, Ponér,  
Hazér, Cabér, Vér.

I.  *Raér.* Indicative.

Pref. *Tráygo--tráeis--trae--émos--  
éys--en.*

Imperf. *traya--as--a--amos--áys--an.*

Perf. *truxe* } *--xiste--xo--imos--ístes--éron.*  
          *traxe* }

Or, *hé tráydo.*

Plup. *avía tráydo.*

Fut. *tracré--rás--rá--remos--réys--rán.*

Imperative.

*Trác--tráyga-- traémos--éd--ygan.*

Subjun.

Subjunctive.

Pref. *Trayga* } *as--a-- amos--ays--an.*  
*Traya* }

Imp. *truxera* } --as, &c.  
*traeria* } ias, &c.  
*truxesse* } esses, &c.

Perf. *aya traydo.* Pluperf. *uviera*, or *uviesse*  
*tráydo.*

Fut. *truxere--eres*, &c.

Infinitive.

Pref. *Traer.* Perf. *avér traydo.* Fut. *avér de*  
*traér.* Ger. *trayendo.*

Some Verbs in *cer* make the Present Indicative, by adding *s* before *c*; as, *acontecér*, *acontecí*, &c. But *venér*, *vení*.

Some Verbs in *ger* make the Present Indicative, by changing *g* into *j*; as, *cogér*, *cójo*. Some add *i* to the last Syllable save one of the Infinitive; as, *defender*, *defiendo*. Some make the Present Tense, by turning *o* in the Penult of the Infinitive into *ue*; as, *volver*, *buélvo*.

*Caér*, *roér*, *valér*, make the Present, *cáygo*, *róygo*, *valgo*.

Compound Verbs are declin'd like the Simple.

2. *Sabér.* Indic.

Pres. *Sé, sábes, sabe-- bémos--bey's--ben.*

Imp. *sabía--ías, &c.*

Perf. *Supé--iste--supo-- pímos--pistes--piéron.*  
Or, *bé sabído.*

Plup. *avía sabído.*

Fut. *Sabré--rás--rá, &c.*

## Imperative.

*Sabe--sepa--sepámos-- sabéd--sepan.*

## Subjunctive.

Pres. *Sepa--pas--pa-- pámos--pays--pan.*

Imp. *supiéra } ras }  
      *sabría } ías } &c.  
      *supiéssse } essse }***

Perf. *aya sabído, &c.* Plup. *uviéra, or uviéssse  
      *sabído.**

Fut. *Supiére--res, &c.* Or, *uviére, or auré sa-  
      *bído, &c.**

## Infinitive.

Pres. *Saber.* Ger. *Sabiendo.*

3. *Tenér.* Indic.

Pres. *Tengo* : *tiénen--ne--tenēmos--néys--tienen.*

Imp. *tenía--ías, &c.*

Perfect. *tuvo--viste--vo--vimos, &c.*

Or, *hé tenído, &c.*

Plu. *avía tenído.*

Fut. *Tendré* } *rás--rá, &c.*

*Terne* } *nás--ná, &c.*

Imperative.

*Ten--tenga--gámos--ned--gan.*

Subjunctive.

Pres. *Tenga--gas, &c.*

Imp. *Tuviéra* } Perf. *aya tenído.*  
*Ternía* } Plup. *uviéra, or uviēsse te--*  
*Tuviēsse* } *nido.*

Fut. *tuviere, or uviere tenído.*

Inf. *Tenér.* Ger. *Teniérdo.*

4. *Podér.* Indicative.

Pres. *Puédo--des--de--podēmos--déys--pueden.*

Imp. *podía--ías, &c.*

Perf. *pude--diste--pudo--dimos, &c.*

Or, *hé podído.*

Plup. *avía podido.*

Fut. *podré--rás, &c.*

It wants the Imperative.

### Subjunctive.

Pres. *Pueda--das--da-- Podámos--podáys--puédan.*

Imp. <i>pudiéra</i>	}	Perf. <i>aya podido.</i>
<i>podría</i>		Plup. <i>uviéra podido.</i>
<i>pudiesse</i>		

Fut. *pudiere, or auré podido.*

Inf. *Podér.* Ger. *Pudiendo.*

### 5. Querer. Indic.

Pres. *Quiero--res--re-- remos--reys--ren.*

Imp. *queria--ías, &c.*

Perf. *quise--iste--so, &c. Or, bé querido, &c.*

Plup. *avía querido.* Fut. *querré--rás, &c.*

Imperat. *Quére--ra-- ramos--red--ran.*

### Subjunctive.

Pres. <i>Quera</i>	}	<i>ras--ra-- ramos--ráys--ran.</i>
<i>Querra</i>		

Imp. <i>quisiera</i>	}	Perf. <i>aya querido.</i>
<i>querría</i>		Plup. <i>uviéra querido.</i>
<i>quisesse</i>		Fut. <i>quisiere, or auré querido.</i>

Inf.



Infin. *Querér.* Ger. *Queriendo.*

Add *mas* to *quiero*, and it signifies, I had rather.

6. *Poner.* Indic.

Pref. *Pongo--pones--ne--nemos--neys--nen.*

Imp. *ponía.* Perf. *puse--fiste--so, &c.*

Or, *hé puesto,*

Plup. *avía puesto.*

Fut. *pondré } nás, &c.*  
*pondré } rás, &c.*

Imperat. *Pon--ponga--gamos--poned--pongan.*

Subj.

Present. *Ponga--gas, &c.*

Imperf. *pusiera. }  
ponia, }  
pondría. }  
pusiese. }*

Perf. *aya puesto.* Fut. *pusiere.* Ger. *poniendo.*

7. *Hacer.* Indic.

Pref. *Hágo--hazes--ze--zemos--zeys--zen.*

Imp. *hacía.* Perf. *hize--ziste--zo, &c.*

Or, *hé hecho.*

Fut. *haré--rás, &c.*

Imperat. *Haz--haga--gamos--haced--hagan.*

Subj.

## Subj.

Pres. *Haga-gas*, &c. Imp. *biziéra*, *haría*, *biziésse*, Fut. *biziéte*.

Infin. *Hazer*. Partic. Perf. Pass. *becba*, Ger. *baziendo*.

8. *Cabér*. Indic.

Pres. *Quepo--cabe--be--* *hemos--beys--ben*.

Imp. *cabía*. Perf. *cupo--pisto--po*, &c.

Fut. *cabré--ás*, &c.

## Subj.

Pres. *Quepa--pas*, &c. Imperf. *cupiéra--cabría--cupiésse*. Fut. *cupiére*.

Part. Perf. Pass. *cabído*. Ger. *cabiendo*.

9. *Ver*. Indic.

Pres. *Veo--vees--vee--* *vemos--veys--veen*.

Imp. *via--vias*, &c.

Perf. *vi* } *viste--vío* } *vimos--stes--eron*  
*vide* } *viste--vido* }

Fut. *veré--ras*, &c.

Imperat. *Vee--vea--* *veamos--ped--vean*.

## Subj.

Subj. *vea*  
 Present. *vea*

Imperf. *viera-veria-viesse.*

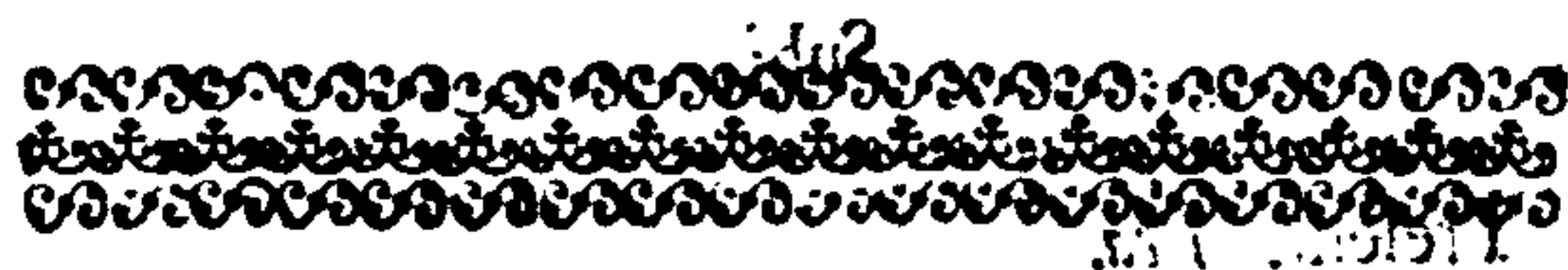
Partic. *visto.*

*Solér, suelo, sueles, suele, suelen.*

Imp. *solía.* Perf. *soli.* In like manner *Dolér.*



**C H A P.**



## C H A P. VIII.

# Irregular VERBS of the Third Con- jugation.

Venir, Desir, Yr.

I. *Enir*. Indicative.

V

Pres. *Vengo, vienes,--ne ; venimos--  
nis, vienen.*

Imp. *venia--ias, &c.*

Perf. *vine--niste--na--vimos--niste--niéron.*

Or, *he venido.* Plup. *avia venido.*

Fut. *vendré } rás--rá, &c.  
verné } nás--ná, &c.*

Imperat. *Ven--venga--gamos--venid--vengan.*

Subj.

Present. *Venga--gas, &c.* Imp. *viniera--vernia--  
viniesse.* Fut. *vinere.*

Infin. *Venir.* Part. *venido.* Ger. *veniendo.*

Many

Many Verbs in *ir* are form'd irregularly in the Present Indicative ; as, *adormir*, *aduermo* ; *aver*, *tir*, *avierto* ; *conçebir*, *conçibo*, &c.

## 2. *Dezír*. Indic.

Pref. *Digo*, *dizes--ze-- zimos--zis--zen*.

Imp. *dezía*. Perf. *dixe*. Fut. *diré*.

Imperat. *Di*, *diga-- gamos*, *dezíd*, *digan*.

## Subj.

Pref. *Diga*. Imp. *dixera*, *diria*, *dixesse*.

Fut. *dixere*. Partic. *dicbo*. Ger. *dexiando*.

Many Verbs are conjugated like *dezír* ; as, *con*, *zír*, &c. *Salír*, *seguír*, *regír*, *sumír*.

## 3. *Tr*, To go. Indic.

Pref. *Voy*, *vas*, *va* ; *vamos*, *vays*, *vayn*.

Imp. *yva*. Perf. *fuy*, *fuiſte*, *fué*, &c.

Fut. *yré*.

Imperat. *Va*, } *vaya*, *vamos*, *y'd*, *vayan*.  
*Ve*, }

## Subj.

Pref. *Vaya--as--a-- vamos--vays--vayan*.

Imp. *fuéra--yria--fueſſe*. Fut. *fuére*.

Partic. *ydo*. Ger. *yendo*.

## CHAP. IX.

### IMPERSONALS, &c.

**I**MPERSONALS are declin'd in the Third Person Singular only ; as, *Ay*, *There is*.

*Ay*, *avía*, *uvo*, *a* and *avía avido*, *avrá*. So the Subjunctive, as above.

*Comple*, It behoveth.

*Comple--plia--plió--plitá*, *á* and *avía complido*.

*Es meneftér*, It behoveth.

*Era meneftér*, &c.

*Plazér*.

*Pláze* : *plaziá* : *plugo* : *plezerá* : *a* and *avía plexido* : *plega*. Subjunctive. *Plega*, *pluguiera*, *pluguiesse*, *pluguire*, *aya*, and *vuiéra plazido*.

Participles are form'd as above.

Adverbs may all be found in the Dictionary ; so Prepositions, Conjunctions, Interjections.

In



In the Conjunctions, *y* should always be us'd for *and* ; except the foregoing word ends, or the word following begins with *y* ; then use *e* for *and*.

In the Prepositions, *de*, or *des*, when compounded, makes the word of a contrary Signification ; as, *deshazer*, to undo.

The *Syntax* is almost entirely the same with the *Latin* ; and He that knows that *Syntax*, must know this by Consequence.

Particles are not very numerous in this Tongue, but some there are, as *los de mas*, or, *los demas*, &c. Use, and a Dictionary, will let you best into this Secret.

Some Phrases are remarkable ; as, *Favorescér me á mi*, To favour me : Where two Accusatives of the Person are put after the Verb ; unlike the *Latin* ; &c.

A *Metathesis* of Letters is often us'd ; as, *Leeldo*, for *Leedlo*.

Proverbs in this and other Tongues should be known, to avoid a Difficulty in reading : As, *Do vino el asno, verná el albarda* ; Where the *Afs* is come, the Packsaddle will come : *i. e.* Where the Greater yields, the Lesser will come after.



*The Affinity of the Spanish with the Latin.*

**S**UBstantives in *as* end in *ad* ; as , *Civitas*, *Ciudad*.

*Pl* is often turn'd to *ll* ; (which, by the way, must always be pronounc'd like *li*) as, *Plenus*, *Lleno* : *F* into *b*, as *facere*, *hazér* : *io* into *ion*, *Electio*, *Elección* : *um* into *o*, as *Ornamentum*, *Ornamento* : *is* in *lis* is taken away, as *subtilis*, *sutil*. *Are*, *ere*, *ire*, are turn'd into *ar*, *er*, *ir*. An Addition is made to the End ; as, *anas*, *anade* : to the Middle, as *Cælum*, *Cielo* : to the Beginning, as *scala*, *escala*.

*Lac*, *lèche*. *Caseus*, *Quéso*. *Barba*, *barva* ; *bi*bo, *bevo*. *Amicus*, *amigo* ; *Acutus*, *agudo* ; &c.

**F I N I S.**

